Legislature Library

The only genuine Breaking Plow on sale at HOGG & CO.'S

The best Iron Harrows at HOGG & OC.'S

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The best Cord Binder in the market, the Little Brantford, at HOGG & CO.'S

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Opposite Glen's Feed Stables, Stephen Avenue, Calgary.

The Calgary Herald.

MINING AND RANCHE ADVOCATE AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOLUME 2, NO. 41. CALGARY, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1885 WHOLE NUMBER 93

THE MAMMOTH STORE!

Spring 1885. — New Goods.

We beg to advise our friends and customers that we are offering for this season's trade a more than usually attractive assortment in the various lines of goods to which we specially devote our attention, among which we would mention :

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

The newest material, and splendid wearing stuff can be had from us.
Dress Goods in large variety. Nun's Veiling and Dress Muslin—plain, striped, checked, printed, &c.
Laces—black, white, cream—various widths and qualities. Lace Curtains, large stock.
Embroideries and Insertions, finest assortment we have ever shown.
Gloves, Hosiery, Cotton, Lustre, Silk, all sizes, large assortment.
Cretonnes and Cretonne Fringes, very large variety. Spring Jersey Jackets, plain and braided.
Umbrellas and Parasols in any color and description of handle.
Our stock of Ladies Trimmed Hats and Bonnets have been most carefully selected, and amongst them will be found all the latest styles.
Children's Hats, Hoods, &c. Infant Robes.
Fancy Goods in all the recent Novelties. Ladies Underwear.
Ladies' Circulars in Silver Grey, Black, &c. Some of the latest patterns in Lisse Frilling, all colors.
Children's Jersey Dresses Boys and Youths Jersey Suits.

LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES.

As we have always carried a large stock of these goods, our selection this spring will be found the most complete assortment ever handled, and comprises some of the best makes. Our Ladies' Kid Boots are made especially for us, and being all hand sewn we guarantee them for quality and elegance.

Gents' Department.

Boots and Shoes, large assortment.
White, Colored and Regatta Shirts, Collars, &c. Try our White Shirt at 90c.
Gloves—Kid, Goat and Buckskin. Some novelties in Fancy and Plain Ties and Scarfs.
Hats and Caps, a large variety.
Suits of all sizes, and some of the latest styles and pattern, as a visit to our store will convince you.

Groceries and Provisions.

We also carry a large and well selected stock of Groceries and Provisions, which will be found of the finest and freshest, including Crosse & Blackwell's goods, Huntley & Palmen & Peek Frean & Co.'s English Biscuit, in 3 lb tins. Having bought a large lot of English Breakfast Teas, in 5 lb and 10 lb caddies, which are of the finest flavours, any one wanting a good cup of tea should try the above. Samples mailed free on application. Once tried you will drink no other. Fresh Ground Coffees. Also quite an assortment of fresh made Biscuits, including Coffee, Arrowroot, Abernethy, Wine, Vanilla, Wafer and Soda.

No trouble to show goods whether you want to buy or not. If you come we will treat you courteously.

Agents for Allan Line of Steamers.

G. C. KING & CO.

PARRISH & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS OF

Flour, Feed and Provisions

Dealers in

Produce of all Kinds.

Oats & Potatoes a Specialty

Stephen Ave., Next Masonic Hall, Calgary,
Sixth St., Brandon, Man.

The choicest Vegetables of all kinds, all at Lowest figures for Cash.

To parties buying in Wholesale Lots we are prepared to make Special Terms.

Best brands of FLOUR kept constantly on hand.

ALWAYS IN STOCK :

Flour,
Shorts,
Beans,
Graham Flour,
Pork,
Syrup,
Wheat,
Oatmeal,
Chop Feed,
Linseed Meal,
Lard,
Potatoes,
Oats,
Rice,
Buck Wheat,
Flax Seed,
Eggs,
Turnips,
Carrots
Corn Meal,
Bran,
Peas,
Ham,
Butter,
Onions,
Beets
Pearl Barley,
Cracked Wheat,
Barley,
Bacon,
Cheese,
Cabbage.

TO WHICH WE INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SETTLERS.

BEEF, BEEF, BEEF

Wholesale.

I am prepared to furnish CHOICE BEEF, by the car load or carcass to all towns in the North West Territory, on the line of the C. P. R.

At REASONABLE RATES

A. C. SPARROW,

Calgary, - N.W.T.

A. P. SAMPLES & CO.

Dealers in

LIVE STOCK !

of all descriptions. Will buy, sell or exchange

Stock or Beef Cattle

in large or small quantities.

Will contract to eliver cattle from Montana ranges, or domestic cattle from eastern markets to stockmen of the North West.

Have so opened

Meat Market on Stephen Avenue, One Door West Martin Brothers.

And will furnish Beef and other Meats in season, Wholesale and Retail, at bottom prices.

All orders from parties along the C.P.R. will receive prompt attention.

Stock branded flat S on leftside.

For Sale.

A Small House and Furniture for sale, together or separately. Also a tri-chord Mason & Risch upright piano. For particulars apply to

A. M. ARMOUR,
Opposite the Barracks.

91

Should this Meet the Eye

Of anyone who has met with a person of the name of George Derry (an Englishman) who took up land at Pine Creek, about 12 miles from Calgary, and who left that place in May, 1884, to go to the mountains—any information will be gladly received by his sorrowing friends who have not heard anything of him for a year. Address Mrs. George Derry, Smith's Hotel, Fort Qu'Appelle, N. W. Territory.

LOST

From Ranch at Radnor,

EIGHT PONY HORSES

All branded C P on left shoulder.

1 White Pintoe. 1 Black Bald Faced.
1 Small Grey. 1 Sorel.
1 Cream Colour, white face.
1 Small Red, hind white socks.
1 Bluebly Roan.
1 Dark Roan, one hind sock white.

Anyone finding these horses and returning them or communicating with A. P. SAMPLES & CO., Calgary, will be suitably rewarded.

NOTICE.

A Sittings of the District Court will be held on Friday, July 31st, at Calgary.

T. DOWLING,
Clerk of the Court.

91

From This Date

No orders for the requirements of this office for supplies will be recognized unless the same are on printed forms and signed by the Transfer and Supply Officer.

Persons found in or around the Government Stores or Stables, unless strictly on business, are liable to be arrested.

The Transfer and Supply Officer will be open daily from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. where teamsters and others may obtain all information.

ALEX. M'GIBBON,
Transfer and Supply Officer.

Transport & Supply Office,
Fort Calgary, June 1st, 1885. 91

NORTH-WEST

Field Force Supplies

SEALED TENDERS

marked on the left hand corner of the envelope "Tenders for

Freighting Supplies!

to Northwest Field Force" addressed to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Commissariat Department, Winnipeg Manitoba, will be received up till 5th June, 1885, for rate of transporting Forage, Hay, Oats and General Supplies, &c. per 100 pounds

FROM—
Qu'Appelle to Clarke's Crossing
Moose Jaw to Clarke's Crossing.
Swift Current to Saskatchewan Crossing
Saskatchewan Crossing to Battleford.
Calgary to Edmonton.

Printed forms of tenders may be had at the office of the Commissariat at Winnipeg, and Supply Office, Calgary, containing full particulars.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. A. WHITEHEAD, Lt.-Col.

Dated at Winnipeg, May 22, 1885.

TENDERS

FOR

Field Force Supplies !

SEALED TENDERS marked on the left hand corner the envelope 'Tenders for Northwest Field Force Supplies," addressed to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Commissariat Department, Winnipeg Manitoba, will be received up till

JUNE THE 5TH, 1885,

FOR—
Beef on Foot or by the Carcass
Groceries
Flour in Bags
Forage Oats and Hay.

To be delivered at the following Points on the C. P. R. in Good Order and Condition :
Qu'Appelle, Moose Jaw,
Regina, Swift Current,
Medicine Hat Calgary,
and by water to
Prince Albert Fort Pitt and
Battleford, Edmonton.

Printed forms of tender may be had at the Office of the Commissariat at Winnipeg, and Supply Office, Calgary) containing full particulars.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted

E. A. WHITEHEAD, Lt.-Col.

Dated at Winnipeg, 22nd day of May, 1885,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

One Corduroy Coat, with pocket book and papers, and two photos, on 3rd inst. Finder will please leave same at Herald Office.

Sheriff's Sale.

I will sell by Sheriff's Sale, on

Thursday, 25th June,

AT 9 A.M. AT

THE DAVIES RANCHE, PINCHER CREEK,

Between 1,000 and 1,500 head of sheep, about 4,000 pounds wool, as well as horses, wagons, etc. Sheep will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

DUNCAN J. CAMPBELL,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Fort McLeod
25th May, 1885.

THREE THOROUGHBRED PEDIGREED

Bulls for Sale.

Two Short-Horn, (one 3 yrs. and one 18 months) One Jersey (yearling).

Apply to Jno. Symonds, Victoria Ranche, Regina, N. W. T., or to Rembler Paai, Grand's Repository, Toronto, Ont.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

BIG BEAR.

Another Engagement.

THREE WOUNDED.

RECOVERY OF MRS. DELANEY

The Prisoners Unharmed.

FORT PITT, June 4.—Capt. Steele with 70 mounted scouts and police had an engagement with Big Bear at Two Lakes, 50 miles south east of here, yesterday. He came up on the Indians at 9 o'clock in the morning as they were striking camp. He immediately attacked them. Finding their front too strong, he executed a clever flanking movement, taking the Indians in the rear, and driving them in disorder across a small creek where he was unable to follow on account of his small forces. The Indians numbered 250 strong.

During the fight Steele sent Interpreter McKee with a flag of truce. McKee advanced but was fired on. He got near enough to be heard and called out to Big Bear in Indian, who replied indistinctly. McKee said, "If you will deliver up our people we will cease firing." The Indian replied, "We intend to clean you out."

Steele's loss was three wounded :—

Serg.-Major Fury, in breast; Bill West (scout) in knee); J. Fisk, in forearm.

WINNIPEG, June 7.—The following dispatch has just been received at Government House by Lt.-Governor Aikins. The dispatch is dated 12 miles below Middleton's camp, which point the courier bringing it had just left: "Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Quinney, Cameron and two half-breeds with Big Bear, through the assistance of a friendly Indian, escaped. All now are in Gen. Strange's camp, 12 miles from here. You will be delighted to hear that Mr. Quinney informs me that none of the women have suffered any indignities of any kind as was expected would be the case. Gen. Strange's force has come in contact with Big Bear and his braves, who were in a very strong position, and after a slight engagement, in which three of his men were wounded, and finding the country impassable, he withdrew a few miles away and camped. Yesterday, while I was on my way to Fort Pitt, I received information from Gen. Strange that Big Bear's band was broken up virtually into two parties, and as he has still the McLean family and several other prisoners, I am going to follow both trails with my mounted men, and hope to catch him yet." (Signed) FRED. MIDDLETON.

FORT PITT, June 5th., via Straubenzie. June 7th.—Mrs. Delaney and Mrs. Gowanlock were brought in to-day by a party of scouts. They escaped from Big Bear last Monday with some half-breed families who had all along protected them from the Indians. Big Bear's whole outfit were travelling rapidly, and left these people some distance behind. They turned their horses into another trail and escaped. They say that a half-breed named Pritchard has been the means of saving them from any cruelties by Indians, and that they have been well treated. They were travelling about with the Indians but otherwise were not forced to labor.

FURY, FISKE AND WEST,

of Steele's party, wounded in Wednesday's fight, were brought here to-day. Fury is the only dangerous case. The 150 men under Major Hughes, who went to reinforce Strange, returned to-day. It has been decided to follow the Indians with the mounted men only. McLean's family and other prisoners are still with Big Bear. Another gattling was sent to pursue the column to-day. Nine days provisions were taken.

Mrs. Gowanlock says Augustus, not one of the half-breed prisoners at Duck Lake, gave his horses to save the ladies from the Indians.

Repairers have put the telegraph line in order to a point directly south of here. A temporary office has been opened at that point and is named Straubenzie. It is about forty miles from Pitt and eighty from Battleford.

Gladstone Defeated on the Budget.

LORD SALISBURY PRIME MINISTER.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, June 8.—In the House of Commons last night Mr Childers moved the second reading of the budget, and in his supporting speech, explained that of the total increase in the beer and spirits duties England pays 7s 6d, Scotland 1s 9d, and Ireland 1s 9d. Sir Charles Dilke supported the budget. He said that tea was already taxed enough. The further tax on wines would not be very productive and would injure colonial trade. Sir Stafford Northcote and others having spoken, Mr Gladstone arose to reply. He thought that the opposition were creating a precedent which they would regret when they came into power again. The previous reductions of the wine duties had a beneficial effect in preventing intoxication and increasing the trade many millions annually. It would be most unpolitic to increase the wine duty unless under extreme pressure. The government were compelled to raise money in view of the impending danger to the Empire, a danger which he was unable to say had passed away. The opposition cavilled at the mode of raising the money without suggesting an alternative. Tea would require an additional tax of three pence per pound to produce the same amount, thus raising the duty 75 per cent. on an innocent beverage. The government had to choose between alcholic liquors and tea and sugar. He would accept the issue of the vote as one of life or death, and did not envy the Tories who, if they gained a victory, would have to bear the consequences. Mr. Gladstone's remarks were received with prolonged cheers. The government was defeated on the second reading, the budget being rejected by 265 to 252. When the result was announced Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Parnell jumped on the benches and enthusiastically waved their hats, and the cheering was renewed. The Parnell crowd and all the Conservatives voted with the majority, which included Sir Michael Brewer and several Irish Liberals. Although strong whips had been issued many Government supporters were absent. When the result of the division was announced Mr. Gladstone who had been leaning forward in his chair and cynically smiling, started, turned pale and clutched his hands nervously together. The house immediately became a babel of confusion, members yelling, stamping and waving hands, neckties and handkerchiefs. A tumultuous cheer came from the galleries and the Speaker fairly howled for order. The Parnellites pointed at Gladstone and yelled "That is the price of coercion! Down with buckshot Foster! Remember Myles Joyce!" Mr. Gladstone arose to move an adjournment but stood in his place fully a minute before he could be heard. The Cabinet has been summoned to meet to-day.

LONDON, June 9,—Mr. Gladstone, a few minutes after 4 o'clock this afternoon: entered the House of Commons. His appearance was that of a firm man, perfectly undisturbed. He said the Cabinet on assembling thought they were under obligations to submit a doubtful communication to the Queen. It would be premature on his party to enter into particulars of that communication just now. He would say, however, as on former occasions, a few days must elapse before the result of that communication could be arrived at, so as to be made known to the House during the interval.

Mr. Gladstone concluded that the House would follow the usual custom in refraining from the transaction of ordinary business, and he would move that the house on rising do adjourn until Friday, which was carried.

It is reported that the Conservative leaders at conference this morning decided to accept office. The following is a forecast of a portion of the new cabinet: The Marquis of Salisburp, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; Sir Michael Hicks-Breach, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader in the House of Commons; Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord President of the Council; Lord Randolph Churchil, Secretary of State for India; Col. Frederick A. Stanley, Secretary of State for War.

* * *

Coons at Canmore.

On Monday night I understand the citizens of Canmore had a coon-hunt, and from what we can learn they treed the coon, but up to date we do not know who done the shooting, but will let you know later on. Yours

TRAVELLER.

JARRETT & CUSHING

Manufacture all kinds of

Sash, Doors, Store Fronts

BLINDS, BRACKETS, MOULDINGS, & FRAMES

Estimates given on all kinds of buildings.

Plans and Specifications Prepared.

Parties building should see us and get prices 74

Signs of Returning Confidence.

Messrs Davies, Evans, Christie, Withers and Brown have just returned to Calgary from a visit of inspection of the lands of a large ranche to be at once established on the Rosebud Rivers, Red Deer country, about fifty miles N. E. of Calgary. They report the lands as in every way suitable to the purposes of ranching. The grasses of good quality, shelter and water plentiful. They estimate that 35,000 head of cattle can be safely wintered on this large ranche owned by the Union and Hand in Hand Ranching and Colonization Companies of Canada.

The Union and Hand in Hand Ranching and Colonization Companies have succeeded in interesting an English corporation who intend investing by the early spring nearly $1,000,000 in live stock, and the usual outfit of a first class cattle ranche. As this industry is peculiarly suited to the soil and climate of Alberta, there is little doubt of the splendid success of this large undertaking. Alberta and the N. W. Territories are to be congratulated on this introduction of large capital at a time when "wars alarms" are filing the land. It will also produce a good effect in showing that the best business men do not regard the Indian uprising as a bar to large financial investments in the chief industries of the country.

The gentlemen before named report the appearance of extensive seams of coal, with strong indications of illimitable quantities of iron ore. Should these symptoms prove real, and we have no doubt they will, the Northwest territories in general, and Alberta in particular, may look forward with confidence to a material welfare unparalelled in the history of national wealth and enterprise.

The cattle industries of Alberta are already attracting considerable attention in financial circles, both in Europe and America, and as this district has already proven itself a "heaven made" home for the cultivation and production of all kinds of live stock, there is no doubt the establishing of this last of the ranches is only the beginning of large investments of purely foreign capital in this and other industries suitable to our great Northwest.

The English promoters of the ranching interests of the Union and Hand-in-Hand Ranching and Colonization Companies are gentlemen of great influence in the financial circles of London, etc., and we have no doubt that should this enterprise prove to be as good as expected, other industries will receive an impetus at this point of the Dominion that can only be given by the presence and active operation of ample capital. At present we can only hope that succes, like a bird of good omen, may perch on their banners, and that this great enterprise will invite others of line or superior dimensions, and that Canada may yet find glory in possessions that have lately dimmed the lustre of her industrial shield by the "alarms of war," so that our great Northwest territories may prove the happy home of populations of other climes, and in the near future become one of the brightest gems in the crown of our great Dominion.

For an excursion party, Mr. Evan's friends had quite a time of it on the Rosebud. With all due deference to their conage, there seems to have been an Indian scout who bothered them a great deal. We are not, we believe, betraying any confidence when we state that an Indian scout attired in a cartridge belt and a pair of moccasins, haunted the dreams of the gentlemen, who, as shown above, have just sought out the beauties of their prospective ranche on the Rosebud rivers. As a matter of fact an Indian on a cayuse did investigate the camp from a distant hill one day. He had a telescope with him and found the following articles of furniture in the ranchers' tent :—item, a shot gun; item, 3 Winchesters; item, a Colt's navy; item, two Smith and Wessons item, a Revised Version. Having seen these varied weapons the scout seems to have withdrawn.

At the ranch the intending ranchers found themselves in a magnificent section of country. Wood, coal and water in rich abundance surrounded them. The valley of the Rosebud is at all times beautiful, but in the marvellous weather which visited the district at that time it was especially so. After a satisfied survey of the lease, the return trip was ventured on and hereby hangs a "Tale of a Bucking Horse."

Mr. Withers, of the party, shortly after leaving the ranche, met with the disapproval of the horse he was riding. It is to be supposed that the contestants argued the matter in the first instance, for a few miles of the journey were made in comparative amity. Only for a few miles, however, for presently Mr. Withers, after a trying experience' found himself stretched in the wagon, aching all over, about to be jolted on his back, 50 miles into Calgary, the victim of a bucking horse.

It is satisfactory to know that Mr. Withers is rapidly approaching convalescence, he having been able to take table d'hote yesterday, by the aid of a pair of crutches. Presently he will recover, but a mounted scout and a bucking cayuse are apt to haunt Mr. Withers' dreams for the future.

THE CALGARY HEALRD.

TheHerald Printing & Publishing Co.

PUBLISHERS.

SUBSCRIPTION, $3 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Advertising rates—Special contracts made with merchants and tradesmen advertising by the year, all other advertisements are charged at the rate of 12 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to be measured by a scale of solid nonpareil. Any special notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual or company, shall be considered an advertisement and charged accordingly.

No contract made for a less period than three months, and advertisements of shorter duration will be charged line rates.

Advertisements inserted until forbid.

A RASCALLY CRITICISM.

A correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press, with Gen. Strange's column, writes a letter from Victoria under date of May 19th, in which some outrageous statements are made concerning this district. This is not much to be wondered at as the writer is anonymous, and a Winnipegger, two conditions which would damn most men's literature. This however does not relieve us from the necessity of answering some of the statements made. The general tenor of the letter may be judged from the following.

From first to last, so far, the aim and desire of the Alberta settler and citizen appears to be how he can best fleece the government. Let me give a few instances. Every teamster demands and will not accept less than from $8 to $10 a day, forage and rations. From Calgary to Edmonton the force was accompanied by 84 teams and was twelve days on the journey. Taking $9 as the average price paid, and the cost of teamsters alone was $9,072. To this must be added the cost of forage and rations, and the number of days during which the teams were engaged both before leaving Calgary and after arriving at Edmonton.

The teamsters of Alberta have been doing work for $8 per day for 2 horse, and $12 for 4 horse teams from the commencement of the Field movements in the district until the arrival of Major McGibbon. It is astonishing that such rates should be taken as instances of a desire to fleece the government. The men who engaged as teamsters were as a majority, small settlers, who by engaging at the time teams were urgently needed, had to abandon their farms in the midst of seeding time, leave their cattle untended and their homes unprotected, to take an engagement that might last a month at furthest to drive over one of the worst roads in the country and take the chance at every cover of being shot by a skulking foe. At Edmonton the farmers have nearly all engaged as teamsters and there is hardly a crop put in on any of the homesteads in that district. As things are turning out, these men will not get back to their homes until after the haying season. They will therefore have nothing for either themselves or their stock to live on this coming winter. Food in the north will be at famine prices, and so far from having made money out of the government, the chances are that by spring time they will have lost.

It is true that under Major McGibbon's management prices have been reduced largely. That was possible because such farmers as had remained at home to put in crops are now open for engagements and both Baker's teams and C. P. R. construction teams were offering. But if Major McGibbon had been sent here at the beginning of April when the trouble began, it is doubtful if he could have got teams for a dollar less than Capt. Hamilton got them at.

Then again, the amounts paid to some of them accompanying the expedition appears outrageous. The Rev. Mr. McDougall joined the force at Edmonton at the request of General Strange, though for what purpose it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to explain, and he, so it is currently reported, receives $20 a day. Six scouts are also engaged at a salary of $10 a day each to scout the rivers in canoes, half a mile ahead of the leading scow. The service they perform is useless to anything or anybody but themselves, but it is so much for the Canadian tax payer to pay.

This gallant member of the Winnipeg Light Infantry who takes this opportunity of implying that his superior officer does not know what he is about, may have had his life saved by Mr. McDougall's efforts for all he knows. Mr. McDougall's influence amongst the Indians is not worth $20 but $100 a day to the Government during some crisis. As for the scouts at $10 a day, and their being useless, it is quite unnecessary to do other than repeat what this correspondent says:—That scouts on a river expedition are useless and that scouts in an Indian war in the heart of the Indian country are not worth $10 a day. Notwithstanding it will be generally considered that the life of every man in an expedition depends on the value of the scouts.

It is characteristic that a newspaper which exists by defaming its country should give prominence to the irresponsible drivellings of a correspondent who takes delight in defaming the district he is serving in. The gallant way the scouts of Alberta enlisted under Stewart, Steele and Oswald, and the gallant services those of them who have been lucky enough to get to the front are rendering their country now, represent the spirit of Alberta during those troubles,—a spirit not a whit behind that of the rest of Canada in loyalty and devotion. If instead of regarding this, the Free Press and its correspondents prefer to search for disloyalty and greed, they may do so but they have come to the wrong district when they look for it in Alberta.

This disloyal member of Col. Smith's battalion refers to the General of his division in similar terms. He says that Gen. Strange does not know his own mind for an hour together and that he is probably insane. He says it is notorious that Col. Smith wants to attack Big Bear and that Gen. Strange will not let him. The inference is plain.

Gen Strange knows Col. Smith better than we do and may have excellent reasons for refusing to entrust the lives of the Winnipeg men to his keeping. The most notorious thing about this whole campaign, after the bravery of the troops, is the wholesale manner in which the leading officers are praying their Generals to allow them to "make a dash." Individual ambition is counting for every thing. It was shown in Grasett's demand for a charge up the ravine at Fish creek; in Straubenzie's charge at Batoche; in French's rescue at the same fight; in Otter's fight with Poundmaker; in Herchmer's desire to attack the Indians at Boulean's house; and probably in Steele's last eager encounter with Big Bear. In some cases it has done excellent service, in others it has had to be checked. Every officer at the front is burning to distinguish himself, not by saving the lives of his men but by a brilliant victory. It is our great good fortune that Middleton and Strange have seen service enough before to know the cost of brilliant victories. Gen. Strange has not lost a man yet and he has had one engagement himself and his chief lieutenant has had another. We doubt if Col. Smith would not risk the lives of all his men sooner than withdraw in an unequal contest.

On this point, however, we have no wish to dwell. The whole of the Winnipeg Light Infantry were in a consuming rage when they left Calgary because they thought they would never catch up to the fighting. The 90th were getting all the glory, and they weren't given a chance. They are probably in a consuming rage now because Big Bear won't give them another Fish Creek. It is a generous rage and shows the spirit which is actuating Col. Smith and his men. It is a pity that one of their number had to vent his ill humour in the way he has. It is a greater pity that any newspaper should have published the wretched stuff. As it is, the reflections on the loyalty and spirit of this district are unjust, and those on Gen. Strange are both unjust and unmanly.

NOTES.

Bill West who was injured in the same fight is an Edmonton man who enlisted in the scouts when Steele reached the Saskatchewan. He is one of the best men in the mounted corps and, if his wound does not disable him, will do good service yet.

J. Fisk, also wounded at Two Lakes, otherwise known as "Jumbo," comes from Iroquois, county Grenville, below Brockvill. He is a nephew of Williams, correspondent for the Toronto Globe during the Marquis of Lorne's tour in the Northwest, and a brother of Mrs. Jas. Colvin, of Calgary. He was one of the first to enlist in Capt. Oswald's company of Calgary scouts.

Serjt. Major Fury who was shot in the breast in the fight at Two Lakes is the police officer who shot a man in the mountains two months ago for attempting to rescue a prisoner. He was Capt. Steele's right hand man when the force was stationed at Beaver creek, and is one of the pluckiest men in the force. Calgary will have a great deal to regret if the serjt. major's wound turns out badly.

Le Manitoba states that if the victory at Batoche had not been decisive "des malheures incalculables venaient fondre sur toute la region des prairies due Nord-Ouest." Such a confession on the part of the Metis organ is the sternest comment on the inconceivable rascality and depravity of Riel. The same paper also states that the half-breeds of St. Albert have armed on the advice of Bishop Grandin to keep the Indians in order, and these latter will not probably rise near Edmonton. Le Manitoba deserves credit for the stand it has taken throughout the troubles.

The Ontario papers who insist that the Roman Catholic missionaries of the territories have had a hand in inciting the rebellion, very manifestly mistake the feeling of settlers throughout the territories on the subject. The missionaries of all denominations have stood well at their posts, but some of the Roman Catholic missionaries have died at them. That is a thing always to be remembered by the fanatics who are envious of the position and influence which 30 years of unremitting missionary labor has given some of the fathers at St. Albert, Prince Albert, St. Laurent, Calgary and elsewhere.

A meeting were held on the 12th., 13th., and 14th. ult. in the county of Megantic, P.Q., of the farmers interested, under Col. Barwis' direction, in forming a colony near Calgary. The Sherbrooke Gazette reports the resolutions passed, these being mainly to the effect that the townships recently opened near Calgary seem to afford the most attractive prospects for settlement yet offered to mixed farming. The Gazette states that these were ready to leave and were intending to start for Calgary early in June as soon as arrangements could be made with the railway company for freights and passage. In that case they should arrive here in a day or two. The settlement of such a colony near us will have an excellent effect on the trade of the town.

The letter which appeared in another column from Farm Instructor English would seem to show that the farm instructors could give some very interesting information to the public on the subject of Indian agents if they chose. By all means let them chose. There are good and bad Indian agents, and there is a variety of opinion as to whether the Indian agents should also be police officers or not. If the farm instructors would kindly come to the rescue and give us the truth about what made these Indians rise, and what the weak points of the present Indian policy are, they would do considerable service. There is an immense amount of twaddle talked, to the effect that "the truth will be sure to come out" presently. The bald, bad truth is that the truth will probably never come out about these troubles. In a world where everybody is afraid of everybody it is only the site-headed liar who comes out.

Capt. Steele has now had two brushes with Big Bear's band; one under Gen. Strange and the other at Two Lakes where he was in his element leading the Calgary scouts against the redskins, although trying to surround 250 Indians with 70 scouts reminds us of the famous Mr. O'Reilly at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir surrounding 6 Arabs all by himself. It may be supposed that Capt. Steele will be in charge of the mounted corps appointed to keep the trail after this division of Big Bear's band. It is likely enough that Steele's boys will drive the party into the welcoming arms of Capt. Stewart's scouts in which case the Alberta boys will have a great deal of the frolic to themselves. Possibly Stewart's men may be ordered north to meet the flying band. Luckily there are few, if any, settlers on the trail from Two Lakes to the line of railway.

The very astonishing news which has been received that Mrs. Delaney and Mrs. Gowanlock have been rescued alive and unharmed, will operate to cause a revulsion of feeling in Big Bear's favor. It will still be necessary however for that bold chief to rise and explain who the unfortunate woman found in the well at Fort Pitt was, what Cowan and the priests at Frog Lake were mutilated for, and a few other ghastly details that correspondents have not dared to put on paper concerning the discoveries made by Strange. It may be proved finally that the northern Stonies are the only Indians who have really dealt in outrage. They killed Payne and they seem to have committed the Frog Lake massacre. What hand Big Bear had here can only be surmised, but if he escapes hanging on general principles it ought to be by turning Queen's evidence. Otherwise Big Bear may resemble the eastern monarch who lived a life of cruelty, but won heaven finally because he once brushed the flies off a dead sow.

Le Manitoba, the organ of the French halfbreeds, in an article on Dumont's escape, takes no pains to conceal its admiration for the rebel, and its gratitude to the Bon Dieu for having permitted him to reach Fort Assiniboine. It states that Dumont is a military genius and that Gen. Middleton, upon examining the fortifications at Batoche, exclaimed "C'est un vrai Sebastopol que ce Batoche." Concluding, the article affirms that "there are adventures in the life of Dumont which would throw into the shade all that is related of legendary heroes." This is all very pretty, and we have no doubt that Dumont himself will presently be elevated into a legendary hero himself. Well, he was a brave man, and many a Cree and Metis camp fire in the distant north will be enlivened by stories of the rebel's heroic deeds in years to come. The fact still remains that Dumont left a happy and comfortable home on account of Riel's too fascinating deviltry. This is the extraordinary feature in Dumont's history, and if Le Manitoba will kindly explain the reason of this it will do a real service to the country.

While Le Manitoba sets Dumont on a pedestal, Mr. Williams, correspondent for the Toronto Globe during Lord Lorne's northwestern tour, thus begins to throw a romantic glamour round Poundmaker. Referring to his having accompanied the Lorne expedition, he says:

"Poundmaker would ramble on in a soft, low voice, speaking very deliberately and often with closed or half-closed eyes, and pausing at regular intervals, often in the middle of a sentence, to allow the interpreter to translate what he said.

I can almost see him now, while I write, as he used to lie close beside a little handful of glowing embers that could hardly be called a fire, but which was all we cared to indulge in on the great treeless stretches where we hauled our fuel from thirty to fifty miles, and flanked our tiny fires with dry buffalo chips. The picture was one not easy to forget. The camp all quiet, the snowy cones of the bell tents bathed in bright moonlight, the yellow prairie grass sparkling with hoar frost, and our little group gathered about the fire listening to the mellow voice of Poundmaker as he lay stretched along the grass, his blanket wrapped around him below the shoulders, his right elbow resting on the ground and his right hand propping up his head, his fine, classically cut face turned partially toward the sky and thrown a little back from his breast, across which one of his two long shining braids of hair hung like a great black rope, and trailed upon the grass."

There is nothing for it now but to find some sentimental jackass to make a saint out of Big Bear. If it can be shown that Big Bear has black hair, a musical voice and is the habit of telling Indian yarns round the camp fire at night he will escape hanging to a certainty.

Gen. Grant, I hear, has now completed his history up to and including the assassination of President Lincoln. He had done the work himself, assisted by Col. Fred Grant and the stenographer and his two daughters-in-law. He is fond of his sons' wives, and these two are admitted to his work room and have written out portions of the work for him. When the stenographer's notes are written out the General himself goes over every page, making such changes or corrections as he desires. His original intention was to write his entire life in three parts; afterward he decided to include it in history, beginning with his cadetship at West Point and concluding with his tour of the world. He said to Gen. Beale, who visited him a few weeks since, when it was expected he might die at any moment:

"If I could have one month more of life and strength I could finish my book; I want to do this, for it's all I have to leave my children."

Gen. Grant's estimate of time has been prophetic. After resuming work he said he would finish the war portion by the middle of May, and he has done so.

The Germans have experimented most successfully in night ballooning for military purposes. The captive balloon employed was sent up 1,000 feet high, and through the cable that held it ran wires for the purpose of communication telegraphically, and also to receive a powerful electric light worked from batteries below. A bright jet of light was thus shot out to an extreme distance, and lit up the country so clearly that all the details of an enemy's position and action could have been clearly observed.

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MASSACRE.

A Half-Breed's Wretched Story.

As law and order swiftly return to the anarchised regions of the rebellion, the veil lifts slowly which hides some of the hideous details of the brief, mad frenzy. It will be perhaps years before the whole story is complete, and in the meantime we may expect continually to hear details cropping up.

The story of Francois Primeau is an instance of this. On Monday last a wretched, emaciated, unkempt and half crazed Metis came into the Mission to see Father Lacombe. The father came to the door and seeing his condition took him in. It was only then he recognized before him the son-in-law of Francois Larocque, of Calgary, and an old friend of his own. His name was Francois Primeau, and his story cannot be better told than in the letter Father Lacombe dispatched to Archbishop Tache the same night.

The following is the letter:

Monseigneur: Allow me to give you some details of another massacre by the same savages, probably, as took part in the bloody scenes at Frog Lake, where the blood of our missionaries mingled with that of the whites of this district. This story will show you more than ever the fatal results of the sad rebellion of our poor ane unhappy halfbreeds of the South Saskatchewan.

To-day a halbreed, named Francois Primeau, well known in Manitoba, arrived here. It is 32 days since he fled from Sand Lake, north of Carlton. His wife and five children were massacred, so to speak, before his eyes. He is reduced to skin and bone, so much has he suffered during his terrible journey of several hundred miles. As he tells his misfortunes, his voice is broken by sobs. Some time before the battle at Duck Lake, he made up his mind to go away with two other halfbreeds so as to avoid being forced to take part in the revolt. He crossed the north bank of the Saskatchewan and went to hide at Sand Lake. From there he visited Father Pagnette who was preparing to go away from Isle La Crosse, the Indians of his mission being already dispersed, hiding themselves on one side or the other in order not to be in contact with their compatriots who were to take part in the rebellion. Primeau having returned to his tent, went still further away to hunt and seek food for his children. On his way back to his family he saw in the distance the frightful and heart-rending spectacle for a husband's and father's heart, of cruel savages stabbing his wife and children. Having no more amunition and being convinced that the ferocity of his enemies had accomplished its work, he resolved to go away by stealth in order to carry the news to his friends. But he found no one. Then nearly crazy with grief he directed himself on the prairie side without much knowing where he was going, and without covering, without provisions, and having neither powder nor matches.

It is a very long time, Monseigneur, since my heart has been so moved as in hearing to-day the story of this half breed, my old friend. We met here his father-in-law, Francois Larocque, cruelly hurt by the violent death of his daughter. Yes, Monseigneur, from time to time more details as sad as these will be doubtless revealed to us, for we are far from knowing all yet.

Here we are all well and quiet. The Indians of the different reserves are filling my house continually to learn the news, and then to take treaty as friends of the whites and loyal subjects.

Your devoted son,
A. LACOMBE.

P.S.—Primeau thinks that other halfbreed families (naming several) have shared the fate of his.

The Raids at Battle River.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR:—In your issue of June 4th a characteristic epistle from C. Scollen, pt. O.M.I., challenges statements made in my letter to the Herald on May 14th, and takes occasion to exalt himself as a hero and special advocate of truth and justice. It requires no choice penetrative power on the part of anyone who peruses Mr. S.'s letter, to recognize the fact that this loyal brave has lost hope of fame in the present crisis, and must sound his own trumpet to win the admiration of a loyal people. It may be that Mr. Wm. McDonnell who, it is alleged, differs from the patriot in theoretical if not in applied religion, will corroborate all the assertions made by Mr. S. in reference to the guilt of parties whom my letter did not attack—if so Mr. McD's ideas must have undergone a complete transformation that can be verified in colors which will not fade or change like the chameleon.

Where are the "sweeping accusations against certain Indians" in the Herald of May 14th? Do they consist in these extracts from my letter which intimate that the disloyal spirit was only too general:—"The spirit of rebellion has reached those Crees," "It cannot be denied that the Bear Hill Indians are disloyal in the present crisis, but as far as I can learn the Methodist Indians kept aloof from the plunder of the Mission, and were unaware that the others were at night moving things away from the house."

I gave Bob Tail credit for returning our horses, and credit for retaining the two we lent him to return home. I wrote that on my return, April 14th, to the Mission "I found my nearest neighbors the Indians in full possession." The Indians hailed from six houses about the Mission. These assertions are all correct.

The average 60 is of mathematical precision," and in place of 60 it ought to be 100 when the Indians are in camp, and even this number only embraces half of the Protestant Indians provided Mr. Scollen's own census of the Bear Hill Indians is genuine.

Who informed Mr. S. the attendants at service were all members in good standing? His brain is fertile, but not clear and logical. I reiterate that "No member of the Methodist church in good standing lent any countenance to the outbreak," and no insinuation against any one of them can have any force

Mr. S.'s interest in gain emboldens him to speak of an old grudge which nowhere does or did exist save in the minds of those who exhibit signs of weakness.

Who can fail to appreciate the "sense of truth and justice" evident in the effort to throw the responsibility of the outbreak at Battle River upon the courier, the agent the instructor and myself, and others who secured the safety of women and children? The agent, the instructor returned to their post, I returned to look after my premises and stock, never anticipating such an attack upon the Mission as was accomplished between the 8th and 11th. What claim has Priest Scollen to a "sense of truth and justice" while he reflects through the press upon the white residents who naturally and justly took precautions to save their families, and virtually justifies the raiders before the public by such a subterfuge?

I found, forsooth, on the memorable 11th my nearest neighbors "holding the fort," guarding a wrecked home emptied of every comfort, strewn with debris—it was a noble act of heroism, and we must stand aside in admiration as Mr. Scollen depicts the scene and exalts the heroes. At last he has reached the acme of fame, and he will live in history as a faithful narrator of a brave defence. It will be an amusing item just now to chronicle the fact that on that eventful day as I passed Mr. S.'s dwelling and related to him the incidents of the heroic act which I had just witnessed at the Mission, he declared he would retreat immediately to the Laboucan settlement for safety had he only a horse to convey himself away. In the same breath he maintained that no white man's life was secure, and that a man would be foolish to leave his family in the neighborhood. Now Mr. S.'s versatile mind shows its idiocrasy. It was the mere absence of the settlers for two or three days that brought on the plunder. This doctrine loses the force of originality, for it was promulgated on the 11th at the "fort" where I witnessed the determined resistance of the besieged to unlawful plunder and disloyalty. As many of Mr. S.'s ideas as run parallel with those of outlaws will appear on the surface if he write a few more letters to the press.

A brilliant passage appears on the "fondled few" (fondled by the Government) in which notable mention is made of "the mixture of preaching and peddling which he carried on amongst them during the past four years." Does this educated priest comprehend the import of the word pedler? If he does, then the "sense of truth" once more in his letter shows its feebleness. I have endeavored to secure Indian labor in building, fencing, cutting cordwood, haying, sawing lumber, etc., and I have sought to keep work in store for needy Indians and destitute families. My aim is to improve Mission premises, set an example of thrift and economy, better my circumstances, teach my Indians how the white man lives, while at the same time I furnish laborers with the necessaries of life, and attend to missionary labors. This is the extent of my peddling.

By finding employment for willing hands, making my house pleasant and comfortable in the midst of a poor tribe of Crees who expect help and advice, example and precept, in material and spiritual things, I maintain I can do the work I am deputed to perform more in harmony with the Gospel of Christ [illegible] than I could by resting content in a log hut like an Indian and deteriorating my brain with strong drink.

Yours sincerely,
E. B. GLASS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir: I notice in your last issue a letter signed S. Scollen, "relative to the troubles that took place at the Peace Hills reserve" in which he has also given some attention to affairs at Red Deer. I do not know Mr. Scollen personally, but from his own showing he must be a man of remarkable heroism, such a man as I suppose would feel a keen sense of disappointment that he was not permitted to join the noble army of martyrs, during the recent troubles. With the greater portion of Mr. Scollen's letter I have nothing to do. Rev. E. B. Glass, can answer for himself, and his unsullied reputation is not likely to suffer from the attack made upon him, in the estimation of those who know all the parties. When, however, Mr. S. attempts to tell the public what took place at Red Deer, the class of persons who committed, depredations, and the facts which "he can prove," I am interested and he is likely to have an opportunity to make good his boast. Does he really tender his testimony in the interests of "truth and justice," or does he make these statements to throw dust in the eyes of the authorities and the public. I am forced to conclude that the letter is his object, as he goes out of his way to throw out the base insinuation that probably the stores at the Red Deer were not plundered at all, and a falsehood "whispered in the ears of the officials." Though I am not the only store keeper at the Red Deer I am the principal sufferer by the raid and feel compelled to resent the insinuation as unmanly and unjust.

Taking it for granted that Mr. Scollen is "the only white man competent to give a true account of all that happened" a statement which I do not question, as he probably knows better than any living man the "true inwardness" of all the expressions of disloyalty, and acts of vandalism, which took place in the Battle river district, how is he competent to speak for Red Deer? Was he an eye witness there also? And if not what is his testimony worth, more than the testimony of others whose record for veracity is at least equally good, I now rebut his defiant assertion by saying that I am prepared to prove that Indians were among those who raided my store and also that my property was seen in the possession of Indians. I am very far from supposing that all the Indians or even a majority of them in that district are either disloyal or dishonest, on the contrar I know many of them to be strictly honest and I believe many are thoroughly loyal, but the "saulteaux, and three or four others" of whom Mr. Scollen speaks and probably a few more whom he did not know or forgot to mention, might be better qualified than he, to give a "true account of all that happened" at the Red Deer. I commend Mr. S. for defending those whom he really believes innocent but let him not in his zeal impeach the integrity of others. My store was plundered The loss to me was very considerable. Indians were concerned in it. My property was seen in their possession. Let him "prove to the contrary."

Yours Truly
LEO. GAETZ.

A Farm Instructor's Statement.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir:—Since this unfortunate trouble has arisen in the Northwest I have noticed quite a number of individuals through the various papers, all claiming to have thorough knowledge of matters relating to past and present treatment of the Indians. Major Walker claims to have been Indian agent in the Battleford and Duck Lake districts, where the first Indian trouble has arisen. He goes on to say the government set about teaching the Indians to support themselves by farming, but regretted that farm instructors were chosen at Ottawa on account of their political influence, and not from their capacity of teaching Indians, and consequently have been the means of creating hostility in the Indians towards the Gov. and the whites.

Now sir, if Major Walker has been an Indian agent be, like many others holding that position, must know that it is their duty as agent to see that the farm instructors in each district discharged their duty faithfully and honestly, giving the Indian the full allowance of provisions implements &c and of such quality as the Department at Ottawa contracted for. Farm Instructors receive through the agent the supplies for the Indians upon their reservations. I am personally acquainted with a number of farm instructors who would scorn to do anything dishonorable but through fear of their position had to issue such rations &c. as was furnished by unprincipled agents who care neither for Gov, country or Indians. I speak from experience. I had lots of trouble and dissatisfaction amongst the Indians of whom I had charge while issuing such rations as agt and contractor were trying to shove onto the Indians, but as soon as I took the matter in my own hands and insisted upon such rations &c as the Gov contract called for I had peace and harmony and a host of Indian friends. If all agents done their duty I hold the Indians would be all settled and contented upon their reserves. See Bear's Head and Poor Man's bands at Eagle Hills up in arms together with many others of whom I had charge. Ask any of those how I treated them while I had charge of them at this place. They all worked well, raised lots of provisions, were happy and contented because I gave them what the Gov. paid for and what they were expected to get and no more. The appropriation from the Gov. each year for the Indian Department is quite sufficient but it has to go through so many hands—and some may not be very clean—that when it reaches its destination it has lost considerable. There is no use in blaming Mr. Dewdney for this uprising of Indians. This is a large country and it is impossible for him to be at all times upon the different reservations. There [illegible] are 7 or 8 agencies where the [illegible] agents are supposed to [illegible] at all times and if any thing is wrong they are supposed to communicate with the Commissioners. Therefore I claim that the Indian Agents are more responsible for this unfortunate trouble than either farm instructor or Indian Commissioner.

Others again try to attach the blame upon the authorities at Ottawa which I think is very unjust. True occasionally a Gov. official is sent up here in good faith by the Department. These men are supposed to do their duty faithfully and honestly but unfortunately fail to do either. but show me an instance of where a complaint of dishonesty, has been made, to the Department but upon immediate enquiry if found guilty was discharged.

T. T. ENGLISH,
Farm Instructor.
(appointed from Ottawa.)

Maple Creek, June 4th.

Among the astonishing patents of our fleeting moments is one for extracting gold from wheat. Farmers have long endeavored to do so and flagrantly failed. Gold can, however, be got from almost anything; clever people get it from brains. This patentee merely puts wheat into a pan and boils it for a few hours; then he skims the liquid, and the "skim," he says, contains flakes of pure gold. This, then must be the yellow coloring which is so pleasant to look at in a ripe field of corn, and will, now we know all about it, be twice as agreeable.

The electric light is about to be applied to a new purpose in London. An enterprising meteorologist, having come to the conclusion that people who are in the streets after dark desire to know how the wind is blowing, has devised a vane of gigantic dimensions, the point of which will show a white light and the other end light. It will, in fact, be an illuminated vane.

On good authority it is stated that the Turkish alliance "is safe." These are the views of a first rate informant, who has lately had an interview with Musurus Pacha, "an old and stanch friend of England." Russia probably told him to say so.

When lovely woman throws a rock,
A contumacious hen to scare,
It gives th' artistic eye a shock
To mark her attitude and air.
But be not to your danger blind,
If you should be beside her then,
At once a place of safety find—
That is to say, stand near the hen.

Thewithdrawal from the Soudan promises a notiable disclosure of English Ministerial mismanagement. it seems that the Suakim-Berber Railwaw is to be abandoned. The navvies have already stopped work, and the seventeen miles of railway already constructed are therefore to remain an appropriate memorial of British interevention in the Soudan. What more fitting monument of ill considered and resultless action could there be than a railway begun in ignorance, dropped in a few miles, and leading nowhere? Satire, where is thy sting? say we, contemplating this gigantic absurdity, too grotesquely farcical for farce.

The word "tepe" or "tapa" (mound), which terminates so many names in Central Asia, is naturally suggested by those curious hillocks or barrows not unfrequently artificial which are such a common feature of the Turcoman steppes and the uplands of Northern Afghanistan. The wall of Herat itself is built upon an embankment of this kind more than fifty feet in height.

Announcing a coming Church Congress a contemporary says:—"Another ecclesiastical art exhibition will be held. In addition to the usual specimens of modern work from stained glass to embroidery, it is proposed to organize a collection of antiquarian and archaeological curiosities. Old fossils and hand-made slippers will form a special feature."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Corrected List, May 28, 1825.

The following lands, west of the Fourth Principal Meridian, are open for settlement, entries to be made at the Land Office Calgary:

Range.	Townships.
1	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 18, 24, 25, 26.
2	8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 26.
3	8, 9, 10, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26.
4	8, 9, 10, 18, 19 20., 21, 24, 25, 26.
5	8, 9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.
6	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26.
7	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26.
8	9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 26, 15, 24, 25.
9	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 23, 24, 25, 26.
10	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26. 21.
11	9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.
12	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26.
13	9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26.
14	9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26.
15	9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 e½, 23, e½26.
16	9, 13, 15, 16 18, 19, 20, 21, 22
17	9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, w½23, w½24, w½25.
18	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.
19	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24, 25, 26, 9, 10, all that part of 11 east of Little Bow, all that part of 12 north of Little Bow.
20	9, All that part of township 12 north of the Little Bow River 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, e½24, 25, 26.
21	7, 19, w½12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 23, 25.
22	10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 25.
23	8, 11, 16, 17, n½19.
24	11, 12, 16, 17, 19.
25	11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 27.
26	11, 12, 13, 23, 24. 25, 26, 18, 19, 27, 36, 37, 38, 39,
27	13, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 36, 37, 38, 40.
28	n½10, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 23, 28, 36, 37, 38,
29	E½, 17, 19, 20, all that part of 22 south of Bow River, 25, 26, 27, 28.

West of the Fifth Meridian:

Range.	Townships.
1	25, 26, 27, 28, 37, 38.
e	27, 28.
3	21. All that part of 24 south of Elbow River, 27, 28.
4	24, 27, 28.

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W. J. SPICER, Gen. Manager.

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Send for copy of our new map Winnipeg to Halifax.

J. H. HIRLAND, Gen' Traffic Manager
T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Pass' Agent St. Paul, Min.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE

Commencing Sunday, Dec. 7th, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.
8:30 a.m.	Leave Winnipeg. Arrive	6:30 p.m.
11:05 a.m.	Portage la Prairie	5:00 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	Brandon	12:30 p.m.
11:00 p.m.	Broadview	1:45 a.m.
5:25 p.m.	Regina	8:00 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	Moosejaw	5:30 p.m.
3:31 p.m.	Swift Current	7:55 a.m.
9:40 p.m.	Maple Creek	1:25 a.m.
2:15 a.m.	Medicine Hat	8:15 p.m.
4:10 p.m.	Calgary	6:40 a.m.
1:10 a.m. Ar.	Laggan Lv.	8:45 p.m.

Trains between Winnipeg and Brandon daily except Sundays. Three trains a week between Winnipeg and Moosejaw, leaving Winnipeg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; returning leave Moosejaw Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Once a week between Winnipeg and Laggan, leaving Winnipeg Tuesday; returning, leave Laggan on Friday. Train between Laggan and Calgary subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.
7:30 a.m.	Leave Winnipeg. Arrive	7:30 p.m.
3:05 p.m.	Rat Portage.	10:45 a.m.
2:00 a.m.	Ignace	12:30 a.m.
1:00 p.m. Ar.	Port Arthur. Lv.	1:30 p.m.

Train for Port Arthur leaves Winnipeg on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; returning, leaves Port Arthur Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

GOING SOUTH.		GOING NORTH.
*8:05 p.m.	Leave Winnipeg. Arrive	7:00 a.m.
10:50 p.m.	Emerson.	†4:15 a.m.
8:40 a.m., 9:15 am.	Winnipeg.	4:00 p.m., 7:00 p.m
10:30 a.m., 11:55 a.m.	Morris.	1:20 p.m., 5:05 p.m.
11:40 a.m.	Gretna.	4:00 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	Manitou.	8:30 a.m.

*Daily except Saturday, †Daily except Monday.

Trains run daily between Winnipeg and Gretna. For Manitou leave Winnipeg Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays; returning, leave Manitou Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains leave Winnipeg for Stonewall Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:30 a.m., arriving at Stony Mountain at 10:30 a.m., and Stonewall at 10:55 a.m. Return same days, leaving Stonewall at 1:30 p.m., and Stony Mountain at 2 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg at 3 p.m.

Trains leave Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk at 6 p.m. Returning, leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays at 7 a.m. arriving Winnipeg at 8:30 a.m.

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

Trains leaving Winnipeg Tuesday mornings for Calgary and Port Arthur will have sleeping cars attached; returning, will leave Calgary Saturdays and Port Arthur Thursdays.

JOHN M. EGAN. General Superintendent.
W. C. VANHORNE Vice-President.
ROBT. KERR. General Passenger Agent.

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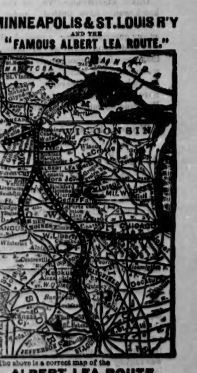

The above is a correct map of the

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J. F. McFARLANE.
Manitoba Agt, Dundee Block, Winnipeg

A Temperance Concert.

The Methodist church was filled on Monday night with the Sons of Temperance and their friends, the occasion being a concert given by the Sons of Temperance in aid of their order.

The programme which was a tasteful and varied one was well rendered under the superintendence of the chairman, Rev. Mr. Robetson, songs and readings filling the major part of the evening. Mrs. Dyke and Mr. Haldimand especially gratifying the audience by their performance.

Towards the close, the proceedings were enlivened by an impromptu address from Major McGibbon of Montreal, transport and supply officer for the district, who was invited by the chairman to make a few remarks. With a politeness that should endear him to the hearts of the citizens, the Major gave it as his candid opinion that never at any concert in Montreal, and he had attended many, had he met with an equal display of talent. He congratulated the amateurs on the possession of such talent, he congratulated Calgary on the possession of such a flourishing and worthy institution as the order of the Sons of Temperance, and he congratulated the country on the possession of such a beautiful town as Calgary. He was perhaps at a loss to understand what a prohibition country wanted with a blue-ribbon society, but undoubtedly it was for the sake of seizing time by the forlock and anticipating a possible repeal of the prohibitory legislation. In conclusion he thought he saw amongst the audience some members of a regiment that came, as he came, from the Province of Quebec. They did not come from such a fine town as he did, but for all that they were right good fellows and he called upon them for a song.

It is needless to say that this piece of treachery on the Major's part created extreme confusion on the part of the gallant members of the 9th. battalion who were present,—a confusion which was heightened by Major McGibbon's stentorian command, "Avancez, Francais!"

However, not to be behindhand in adding to the pleasure of the evening, Capt. Talbot sung a French song to the accompaniment of Capt. Fages which was rapturously encored, and a very pleasant evening ended the entertainment of the temperance order.

THE NORTHWEST MAHDI.

The Prophecies of Louis David Riel—His New Religious Creed.

The Montreal Star correspondent writes: Riel appears to have carried his idea of immortalizing himself as a Northwestern Mahdi pretty far, and among the General's literary captures is a book of his prophecies. Each prophecy is written in the shape of a dream, and most of them are of not the least significance. He did his utmost to excite the superstition of the half-breeds, and when a rocket was fired from camp at Batoche as a signal to the steamer he told his followers that it was fire from heaven descending on their enemies. That Riel gloried in his apostacy is clearly proved by a placard which was posted about the country in prominent places and a copy of which your correspondent saw nailed to a prominent tree at Gadapuy's Crossing. The placard was in two parts, the first being a sort of belief and the second a form of oath of which are given verbatim:—

BELIEF AND OBJECT.

I believe in the Divine cause and aim of the present movement.

I believe in the Divine mission of Louis David Riel.

I accept Louis David Riel as prophet.

In the dreams of the night I conceived of Louis David Riel as an instrument in the hands of the Guide to gather to himself his own people.

Louis David Riel and William Henry Joseph Jackson are agreeded that God's will be done on earth at all costs and at all hazards.

Christ is king of this movement. God's will is law of this movement, and His will will be done.

I commence to understand what a true friend Louis David Riel has been to me. We agree at last.

ALLEGIANCE.

DEAR BROTHERS,—We, of the Saskatchewan have united under Jesus Christ as our king and Louis David Riel as our governor, being agreeded that his will be done on earth as in heaven and that henceforth unceasingly and forever we share in the victorious successes and triumphs of our Heavenly Father. We have thrown off the yoke of the Roman Pope and accepted Louis David Riel as our prophet.

WILLIAM HENRY JOSEPH JACKSON.

◆

A Desperate Character.

Last Thursday Major Dowling received a telegram from Mr. McMillan, Chief of Police, Brandon, to look out for a man of the name of Gilbert, a noted desperado and horse thief. He communicated with Chief Constable Ingram, who spotted his man at once on his arrival in town, and shadowed him till he was perfectly satisfied that he had got the right party. He made the arrest in a tent below the town and conveyed his prisoner to the police guard-room. On Friday night Gilbert was being marched with three other prisoners along the back of the fort when he suddenly made a break from his guard, and ran for the Bow. In spite of the storm which was raging at the time and the swollen state of the river he plunged in without hesitation and reached cover on the opposite bank in safety. The police had no horses to follow him on, every available trooper being on duty on the McLeod trail. Mr. Ingram procured a horse and rode 6 or 7 miles down the river but without result except that he discovered that Gilbert had in all probability added to his record another horse steal. No tidings have been received of the fugitive yet. A few mounted police and horses would not be out of place at the barracks to assist Major Dowling in maintaining order in this district.

Dominion Day.

The Oddfellows of Calgary are contemplating a grand excursion to Canmore on Dominion Day. A pleasanter way of spending the day could not be devised.

Macleod Mail.

Owing to the high water, the Macleod stage, due here on Saturday last, has not yet arrived. It is supposed that it is unable to cross Sheep creek.

A False Report.

The report of the drowning of Major Lewis and three men of the W. L. Infantry in the saskatchewan is probably a new canard got up somewhere on the trail as no authentic accounts have yet been received of any such occurrence.

City Police Court.

That thriving institution the town police court will make the fortune of the corporation yet. Last week a man was fined $50 for firing off his revolver within the corporation limits. The fines are averaging some forty or fifty dollars a week regularly.

A new Vet.

Mr. Scott, late of Brandon, veterinary surgeon is stopping at the Rossin House preparatory to settling in Calgary. He has done quite a business in horse doctoring since his arrival. He is to be found by parties interested at Cummings stable. "Sure cure guaranteed."

Election of Town Councillors.

Yesterday, being nomination day for a councillor to fill the place of Mr. Hogg, resigned, Mr. Freeze was nominated for the position, and there being no other nominations made, he was declared elected by acclamation. The citizens are to be congratulated on having so excellent a councillor as Mr. Freeze at council board. He may be counted upon to act well in their interests and in the interests of the town.

Poisoned by Canned Meat.

Professor Macoun and Mr. Jos. Tyrrell of the geological survey arrived in town yesterday and are at present staying at the Royal. Professor Macoun will prosecute the survey in the mountains, while Mr. Tyrrell's party will undertake the country between this and Edmonton. Indulgence in canned meat at Broadview almost proved fatal to the members of this party, and they report that Mr. Armour formerly of this paper, was also greatly overcome by this insidious viand.

Bishop Grandin.

Bishop Grandin, the Roman Catholic bishop of St. Albert has arrived in town. He is at present the guest of Father Lacombe at the mission. His Lordship intends a tour of inspection round the country, taking in Fort McLeod and the Industrial School at High River, and then to Qu'Appelle, St. Laurent, Batoche, Prince Albert and the other parishes that have suffered by being the seat of the rebellion, and he will return to St. Albert by way of the North Saskatchewan, visiting settlements en route.

Field Hospital Corps.

Dr. Tracy, head of the Field Hospital Corps in Calgary left for Moosejaw on Tuesday, Mr. Cavan and the rest of the corps accompanying him. During his brief stay in Calgary, the Doctor has made a host of friends and his departure was hailed with real regret, a large number going down to the station to see him off. It is satisfactory to know that the authorities consider Calgary such a healthy locality that there is no necessity for a hospital corps at this point, while acknowledging the compliment the town will regret the departure of the staff and especially that of its genial head.

Town Council.

The town council met last night in the council chamber. Present the Mayor, Councillors Millward, Lindsay and Clark.

L. S. Freeze, newly elected councillor in place of Mr. Hogg, took his seat at the table.

It was determined to suspend the digging of the public wells for the present owing to the high state of the water.

The plans of the new town hall and lock-up were examined and approved.

Councillor Lindsay, referring to the fact that inquiries had been made as to the sanitary condition of the town, said he had made close examination wherever it might be thought that sanitary conditions had not been observed. He reported that there was no ground for complaint in any case.

The Council then adjourned.

Turbulent Streams.

The heavy rains last Friday night brought the rivers up to an unusual height. The flats below the Fort were covered, and it almost seemed as if the very successful performance of last year was about to be repeated by Calgary's twin rivers. Not, however, finding any bridges handy this time they subsided without displaying their full powers. In consequence the incidents of flood time this year were rather tame. Mr. James Christie kindly threw a little variety into the monotony of the proceedings by undertaking to cross the Elbow on the ferry with a horse. The rope broke, and attlin' Mr. Christie had no better car than a plank torn out of the ferry boat the time he made from the starting point to finish beat all previous records. He was reported at various points on Bow River all the way from Walker's mill to Medicine Hat, but he says he had all he wanted by the time he got to the Denny ranch, and thought it pretty lucky to land right there. His horse, which jumped overboard, also got safely to shore. The scow sunk, but Mr. Christie has been working at her and means to get her back at her old moorings as soon as possible.

High Water.

The creeks and rivers down south are higher than they have been known to be for many years. Many estimable citizens of McLeod and other small settlements south of us have been in consequence detained in town several days—a misfortune which they seem to endure with remarkable equanimity. They intend to make a break carrying a boat with them in which to cross the streams.

◆

Personal.

Mrs. A. P. Samples went east on Tuesday.

Dr. Dewdney, F. C. Inderwick and Mr. Davis, manager of I. G. Baker, all of Macleod are in town.

J. McD. Gordon Agent for Dominion Lands, went to Medicine Hat on Tuesday on business connected with his department.

Mr. Brereton, in charge of the H. B. post at Jasper in the Yellowhead Pass, is in town having just returned from an extended trip east.

◆

The following townships have been opened for homestead entry:

West of Fourth Meridian—

Those portions of tps. 15 and 16, range 26, and of tp. 15, r. 27, lying between Mosquito Creek to the south and Little Bow River to the north; and tps. 16 in rgs. 27, 28 and 29, and in fractional part of 30, and tp. 15, in r. 29.

Those parts east of Little Bow River of tps. 15, 16 and 17, in r. 26, and tps. 17 in rgs. 27 and 28.

That part west of Little Bow River of tp. 14 in r. 25, and tps. 14 in rgs. 26 and 27.

Tps. 18, in ranges 22, 23 and 24, tp. 19 in r. 22, and the S½ of tp. 19 in r. 23.

Tp. 14 in rgs. 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Tps. 13 in rgs. 23 and 24, and tps. 15 in rgs. 21 and 22.

Tps. 15 in rgs. 23 and 24; that part north-east of Little Bow River of tp. 15, r. 25; tp. 14, r. 24; and that part north-east of Little Bow River of tp. 14, r. 25.

West of Fifth Meridian—

Tp. 22, r. 1; tp. 22, r. 2.

◆

A Reading Room.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR:—It may be considered presumption on the part of comparative stranger in this thriving and lovely little town, to make any suggestions, but I cannot help expressing a want which I noticed exists here and which I miss very much, and that is a reading room, where fyles of the leading Canadians papers are kept as well as some of the best British and American papers and magazines. Such a room could be kept at little expense and I am sure there is public spirit enough here to put the matter into operation. Such an institution is calculated to do much good. Especially among the young men. I am sure many of the Canadian papers in Ontario and Quebec could be got, if not free, at all events at reduced rates, and from the warm interest taken by the Province of Quebec in all that pertains to this great North West, I think I can safely promise that the papers in my native city Montreal, the commercial capital of the Dominion, will meet such a movement in a liberal manner. I hope ere long to see some action taken in this matter.

Before concluding I wish to congratulate you on the lively appearance of the Herald," and the only regret is that it is not issued daily instead of weekly. If Calgary is to be the leading town west of Winnipeg, she certainly ought to support and maintain a daily paper. I am,

Yours Respectfully,
ALEX. ROUTHIER.
Calgary June 9th. 1885.

[NOTE: In regard to Major McGibbon's reference to a daily paper, we may inform him that it is our intention, if the citizens will lend us support, to issue a daily paper presently, similar in size to the Edmonton Bulletin, and containing 12 columns. Arrangements have already been made at Winnipeg for daily despatches, so that the existence of a daily paper in Calgary depends solely upon the citizens themselves.—ED. HERALD.]

☞The best Table in Town at the American House.

☞Board seven dollars per week at the American House.

☞Oyster Suppers at the American House.

☞Meals at all hours at the American House.

☞Twenty-one meal tickets for $5 at the American House.

☞Hats! Hats! Of every style, and Variety—See them at Rankin & Allan's.

Permanent employment to a good man. Apply at the office of the
BOW RIVER MILLS.

J. G. FITZGERALD,
REAL ESTATE & COMMISSION AGENT.
Notary Public and Conveyancer.
Auctioneer & Accountant.
Office next door to Royal Hotel, Stephen Avenue.

NOTICE.

A Liberal Conservative Association has been formed in Calgary, and all Conservatives in the District are hereby invited to enroll themselves as members. It is the hope of the Association to make itself the leading one of the kind in the Territories, and the hearty co-operation of the Conservatives of the District is invited for that purpose.

Administration Notice.

In the Estate of James Colvin, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all parties indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, administrators thereof, and all parties having any just claims against the estate are requested to furnish the same, duly attested, to the undersigned within one month from the date hereof.

G. C. KING.
GEO. MURDOCH.
Calgary, June 4th, 1885.

LIVERY AND STAGE

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.

The subscribers desires to intimate to the public that the have leased
Glen's Stable, Stephen Avenue,
And will keep constantly on hand the very best Hay and Grain.

Good Stylish Rigs,
with or without drivers, furnished at reasonable rates.

J. H. Cummings & Co.

PACIFIC!
LIVERY, SALE & FEED STABLE
--Stephen Avenue--
A. G. McDONALD, Proprietor.

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

Passenger & Express
BETWEEN
Calgary and Fort McLeod.

Leaves Calgary on Tuesday and Friday at 8 a.m.
Leaves Fort McLeod on Tuesday and Friday at 8 a.m.
For farther particulars apply to
King & Company,
Agents, Calgary.
Winder & Company
Agents, Fort McLeod.

THE STALLION
RATTLER

Will stand for mares this season at Rivers' Ranch, Bow River.

Rattler is of trotting stock, record 2.40, by Rattler sire and Morgan dam; stands 16 hands; 9 years old this spring.

Terms—one service $20, two $28. Special rate for a small band. Will insure all mares known to be breeders.

W. F. RIVERS

Thorough-Bred Stock FOR SALE.

The undersigned has just returned from the east with a carload of well-bred stock, among which will be found the following celebrated Short-Horn cow:

Victoria, No. 1578, C.S.R.

Roan. Calved Feb. 29th, 1880. Bred by Samuel T. Shantz, near Berlin, County of Waterloo.

May be seen at the stables of Bain Bros.

R. E. McGREGOR.

LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE.
ATLANTIC AVENUE
NEXT THE
Grand Central Hotel
Special Attention given to feeding stock.
BAIN BROS.

THE HERALD.

Job Office has recently had a number of New Fonts and Borders added to it. We have now two fast Presses and all the appliances necessary for the rapid execution of Plain and Fancy Printing.

Have a Look at the Outfit.

20 Sheep Shearers.

Wanted at the British American Ranch by June 1st. Price paid per head, same as in Montana. Apply immediately by letter to Calgary P.O.

W. D. KERFOOT,
Manager.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,

Doors, Windows and Builders' Supplies.

Douglas Pine
EQUAL TO OAK.

FLOORING,
SIDING,
CEILING,
MOULDINGS.

Douglas Pine
EQUAL TO OAK.

Bow River Mills
OFFICE.
Stephen Avenue, Calgary.

James Walker

Farmers!

Ranchers

BUY YOUR

Barbed Wire

AT

ROGERS & GRANT'S.

I. G. Baker & Co.

General merchants.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Choice Sstock of NEW GOOD

Just Arrived.

Large stock of Groceries always on hand. Boots, Shoes, Hats Clothing, Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

Farm Implements and Waggons. Special Inducements to Cash Buyers.

McTAVISH STREET, - OPPOSITE THE DEPOT.